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(Nov. 3-9, 1952)

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## 1. (1b) Sino-Soviet Friendship Month:

Peking announced in numeral code (Nov. 5) that "materials for SSF Month" were being rushed by air from Moscow, and added (Nov. 8) that regional stations had been directed to relay the Nov. 7 broadcast on the October Revolution, when various Russian visitors would be heard. Wuhan said (Nov. 6) that the Soviet VOKs Canton representative would talk to the local planning conference on SSF Month activities to be promoted.

Peking announced (Nov. 5) that the Soviet Film Exhibition would include the showing of Soviet films in 66 cities by a group of Soviet movie workers. Dairen reported (Nov. 6) that the showing of Soviet films would be accompanied by a public speaking contest in Russian. Shanghai stated (Nov. 5) that East China SSF Month activities would include talks by Soviet experts, and tests on knowledge of the USSR and the Russian language.

Chungking said (Nov. 5) that Soviet music and talks would be broadcast locally during SSF Month, and added (Nov. 7) that local bookstores had been told to promote the sale of Marxist books and the works of Stalin. Chungking reported (Nov. 4) that Sikang preparations to welcome the Soviet cultural delegation had been completed.

Peking announced in numeral code (Nov. 8) that local newspapers were carrying editorials and running special editions honoring the Soviet 35th anniversary. Tihua stated (Nov. 6) that a HSIN CHIANG JIH PAO editorial was devoted to the Soviet anniversary. The Peking broadcast (Nov. 6) of the Soviet anniversary rally was relayed by Chinschow, Anshan, Mukden, Tsinan, Hangchow, Paoting, Wuhan, and Canton.

Wuhan and Kunming said (Nov. 7) that local mass meetings honoring the anniversary had sent greetings to Stalin. Kunming added (Nov. 8) that the Kunming and Yunnan Governments had called for celebration of the anniversary, adding: "The purpose of observing SSF Month is to impress upon the people of China the great significance of the anniversary of the Soviet October Revolution to them."

## 2. (2b) SSFA Expansion:

Peking announced (Nov. 5) that 119,000 SSFA units had been organized, membership had grown to 39,000,000, Russian-language lessons were being conducted by 30 SSFA offices, and 200 film projection teams were at work. Tihua said (Nov. 6) that SSFA membership had expanded greatly "to meet the public demand."

Chungking stated (Nov. 4) that 117,000 cadres would "propagate internationalism," and the SSFA would "greatly expand its membership in order to demonstrate the friendship of the Chinese for the USSR." Chungking said (Nov. 8) that in Kweichow during the celebrations "the SSFA will expand its membership." Wuhan reported (Nov. 8) that the SSFA had been touring Hupeh for 3 years with mobile projection teams, showing Russian movie films.

## 3. (1b) Sino-Soviet Unity:

Peking in numeral code (Nov. 5) quoted Mao Tse-tung as saying: "Sino-Soviet friendship has changed the course of history." America, afraid to expand the Korean war and attack China, was trying to break up the friendship, but instead was wrecking her own alliances.

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Peking (Nov. 5) asserted that the USSR had worked for U.N. recognition of China, and had "fought every move the American imperialists launched against the people of China," including "American aggression in Korea" and the Japanese Peace Treaty. A talk broadcast by Peking (Nov. 6) stated China and the USSR were powerful military nations united by treaty, and it was assured that the USSR would "at any time send troops to stop any invasion of China."

Peking in numeral code (Nov. 7) quoted Youth Corps leader Li Chang as saying: "Emulation of the USSR by the democratic youth of the world was not accidental." The China Youth Corps was organized on the pattern of the Lenin Youth Corps of the USSR; and "the people of China ardently love the USSR and Stalin. They regard the course followed by the USSR as their own, and Stalin as their great teacher."

#### 4. (1c) Soviet Superiority:

Peking (Nov. 6) broadcast a talk describing the USSR as "the torchlight for all humanity." Mao Tse-tung based his victories on Soviet theories and principles; "only the great USSR, which defeated the fascists, can keep world peace"; and the Chinese must "pay attention to the lessons patiently given them" by the USSR, based upon 35 years of experience.

Peking announced in numeral code (Nov. 9) that the People's Consultative Council had directed the people to study documents of the Soviet 19th Congress "to learn the position of China in the world situation," the importance of the USSR, and the "superiority of the Soviet Socialist system."

Dairen reported (Nov. 5) that the local SSFA was sponsoring meetings to enable cadres who toured the USSR "to tell about the happy life there." Hangchow stated (Nov. 5) that a local peasant who visited the USSR had written the Russian people to tell how he had increased farm production in China by adopting Soviet methods. Chungking reported (Nov. 6) that Model Worker Wang Fu-hsing had given talks on his impressions of the USSR and Rumania, and "urged the workers to emulate the USSR if they wish to enjoy a happy life."

Chungking (Nov. 7) told of increased production at the No. 101 Steel Mill under the direction of Soviet experts, and broadcast in Tibetan an article, "The Greatness and Superiority of the USSR Over Imperialist Nations."

#### 5. (1c) Debt to the USSR:

Peking stated in numeral code (Nov. 3) that the USSR was the first Nation to recognize China and offer aid. "At our request, the USSR sent China a large number of experts to assist in the construction of the nation." Their work, and their training of Chinese technicians, "have made possible China's phenomenal growth" during the past 3 years.

A talk broadcast by Peking (Nov. 5) pointed out that in 1949 the USSR gave China a loan of 30,000,000 American dollars, and "2 years ago returned properties in Peking, the Northeast, and Dairen to China with no conditions." The USSR remained in Dairen and Port Arthur, "upon the request of the Chinese," to help China defend her frontiers "against Japanese aggression with the aid of America. China's present-day greatness is due to Soviet aid."

Peking pointed out in numeral code (Nov. 5) that Soviet experts "did not waste the Nation's assets." They repaired a railway bridge over the Huang Ho which Chinese engineers had decided was beyond repair, and upon examining the badly deteriorated Peking sewage system found it "good for another 10 years."

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Peking reported in numeral code (Nov. 5) that Chinese agriculture had been improved by importation of 600 tons of seed wheat, several hundred horses, 500 tractors, 200 combines, and 100 sets of horse-drawn machinery from the USSR. Peking (Nov. 8) quoted a JEN MIN JIH PAO editorial as saying: "China will never forget the aid given her by the USSR, and the solicitude shown by Stalin toward the Chinese people."

Peking (Nov. 6) broadcast a Tihua article describing the "life of a hard-working Soviet expert" in the Sino-Soviet Petroleum Company. Chungking reported (Nov. 8) that in local stories about the help of Soviet experts, one writer said: "Not long after the liberation, Soviet experts arrived at our factory. They inspected our machinery carefully and never left the plant."

Mukden reported (Nov. 8) that the people of Dairen, Harbin, and other Northeast cities laid wreaths at the tombs of Soviet martyrs. Peking said (Nov. 9) that memorial services were held at the International Cemetery in Wuhan honoring eight Soviet volunteer flyers who died in the defense of Wuhan against the Japanese in 1938.

#### 6. (3a) Moves Toward Sovietization:

Peking reported (Nov. 5) that, following reorganization, 95 higher institutions in East China had adopted "progressive Soviet teaching methods." Shanghai stated (Nov. 8) that teachers had organized study groups to learn Soviet teaching techniques.

Shanghai said (Nov. 3) that insurance with the People's Insurance Company now was compulsory for East China state enterprises and cooperatives. Peking reported (Nov. 7) that 73,809 Chungking workers were enrolled in 109 political indoctrination schools. Tihua stated (Nov. 3) that cotton mill workers in Tihua were "under ideological reform to increase production."

#### 7. (3b) Communist Dogma:

Peking in numeral code (Nov. 4) quoted a speaker as saying family and marriage problems in the USSR were of State concern, for Lenin said: "Marriage relations are of great social significance." Under the Socialist system women were emancipated from family drudgery by public nurseries, and children were the special interest of the State. "China must wipe out feudalistic family ideologies, and emulate the high moral code of ethics of the USSR."

#### 8. (3c) Control of the Judiciary:

Shanghai reported (Nov. 9) that the Shantung People's Court now had 40 women jurists, and the East China Judicial Reform Committee had sent 140 women judicial training class graduates to promote judicial reform, one of them settling 19 pending cases in one day. Chungking stated (Nov. 6) that local judicial reform cadres had collected evidence on 1,206 cases of "judicial mismanagement" and 170 "faulty verdicts."

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